May
A.S L

Coup d'etat in Dragonsspine!! (cat d'etat?)

Photo by Eulusaid inghean Mhaoil-Choluim

THE BARONY OF DRAGONSSPINE
Meiassis Dragon

The Loss of Sir Douglas

By Duchess Selene of the Sky

We raised a glass
A glass to the past
To one who had gone beyond

We wiped our tears
Our tears for the Man
We had known for many a year

His Lady in Grace
In Grace we embrace
Her grief for a loss too soon

Shattered in life
In life and in grief
Yet a calm will eventually come

Memories will heal
Will heal and bring
The comfort of Joy in her Love

RAISE YOUR GLASS!

Upcoming Events

9-10 May Coronation—Caerthe*#

16 May "The Mor you know…" A&S Collegium Draca Mor*

21-25 May Grand Outlandish—al-Barran*

21-25 May Inlandish—Battle of the 5 armies—Hawks Hollow#

13-14 June Enduro—Caer Galen

13-18 June Lillies War—Calontir*

18-21 June Northern Realms War—Northshield#

19-21 June Citadel Hatilude—Citadel of the Southern Pass

26-28 June Aarquelle Highlands Rapier Camp—Aarquelle*

26-28 June Heroes and Legends—Unser Hafen

27 June Nock on Wood—al-Barran

2-6 July Keepers of the Dry Stone—Drygestan*

10-12 July Rio Defender—Rio de las Animas

11 July Monkey's Quest for the Unicorn Horn—Caer Galen

17-19 July Fighters Folly 2—Caerthe

24-26 July Here There Be Dragons—Plattefordham

31 July-7 Aug Pennsic—East Kingdom*

15 August Fall Crown Tournament—Caer Galen*#

2-7 Sept Battlemoor—Outlands*#

* Event is on TRM Progress
# Event is on TE Dragonsspine's Progress

Herald's Report

Greetings from your Scalene Pursuivant this fine 30th day of March:

If you have any questions regarding heraldry please contact me in person on Thursday nights, request a meeting not on a Thursday night, or by email at either herald@dragonsspine.org or pennytegen@yahoo.com.

Here is the current status of Dragonsspinian Heraldic submissions:

New Submissions in March sent to Castle (first) Level

Name: Viridiana Corbeau

Name Resubmitted: Cuhelyn of Northanhymbre – requesting a Reconsideration of his name

Submissions in March at Castle (first) Level for Comments

Name: Liliona Ruth Hampton

Name: Reyna Frogge

Name: for Household: Handicamp

Submissions at the Rampart (second) Level

None from Dragonsspine

Submissions in Commentary at (final) Laurel Level

Device: Gianni Sangermano - Per chevron sable and vert, two snow leopards sejant respectant argent marked sable and a cross crosslet Or

Submissions being Decided at Laurel Level

Device: Cuhelyn of Northanhymbre - Argent semy-de-lis azure, a catamount queue-forchy passant and on a chief sable three mullets of six points argent

Gianni Sangermano - Outlands: Device - Per chevron sable and vert, two snow leopards sejant respectant argent marked sable and a cross crosslet Or

Submissions being Proofread at Laurel Level

Device: Abigail MacNaught - Gyronny sable and argent, a phoenix contourny gules rising from flames proper and on a chief Or three oak leaves gules

Items on-hold for further updating/correction/decisions

Badge: Alikina filia Elpin

Device: Isabeau de Bernac

Device: Hugo the Theologian

Name: Hergierr Edvinssion – this is being worked for resubmission as Hergierr Audvin

Items passed in most recent Laurel letter – January 2015

Name: Connor Buchanan of Loch Lomond

Name: Cuhelyn of Northanhymbre (this was passed with a Laurel-level change to "Culino", and is being met with a 'Request for Reconsideration'

Name: Rosalynn Buchanan of Loch Lomond

Dragonsspine Trim Project

Some time ago, there was a hope to create trim for Dragonsspine. The person driving the project has since left the group and the project never got off the ground. Since I volunteered to be point on another trim research project, I thought I'd see if there was interest in pursuing the Dragonsspine trim project again. We would need a base order of 1100 yards so we need firm commitments to yardage before we begin the process of trim creation with the merchant.

We will be working with Calontir Trim. If you've purchased their lovely trim before, you already know they make quality items. Their Outlands trim was wonderful and they carry many other heraldic trim styles that are similar to the specs we are looking at. On their website, you can see Ansteorra and Northshield Griffon with similar specs. There are so many pages of trim that I just grabbed a couple of examples.

The trim design is:

Width: 1.55 inches Non-Metallic Yellow/Gold background
Purple Dragonsspine Dragon (as featured on the populace pins) repeating every 3 inches
Cost per yard **$1.50** (not including any shipping and handling costs)

At this time we are surveying to determine interest in pursuing the project. No money is needed at this time. If there is sufficient interest in making the purchase, we'll get details and collect funds at the time of order. The overall project from trim design proof to manufacturer delivery is estimated to be 6 months but if the merchant's supplier is booked it could be as long as one year before delivery.

If you would be interested in purchasing trim, please contact leofsige@yahoo.com with your name, email, amount you would be willing to purchase. We are currently at 40% of our goal. We can't begin the process until we have commitments for at least 90% of the trim. If you'd like to have dragon trim (even if you aren't a member of Dragonsspine), please contact me to be added to the list.

Thanks!
Lyssa

Dragon Trivia and Donation Derby

Dragon Trivia

by THL Lêofsige Õ Caoimh known as Lyssa

Welcome to AS 50! This month it becomes easier to write our year: L. I am very pleased to have the year reflect my own monogram. I'm sure they planned it just for me… well, probably not but it's a nice thought. Happy 50th anniversary year! Take a few moments to test your knowledge and celebrate the long history of our society and barony. Come back next month to see the answer to our new question. Here is the answer to last month's question. How did you do? Do you have suggestions for future articles? Please contact Lyssa at leofsige@yahoo.com.

New Question:

When and where was the first tournament held?

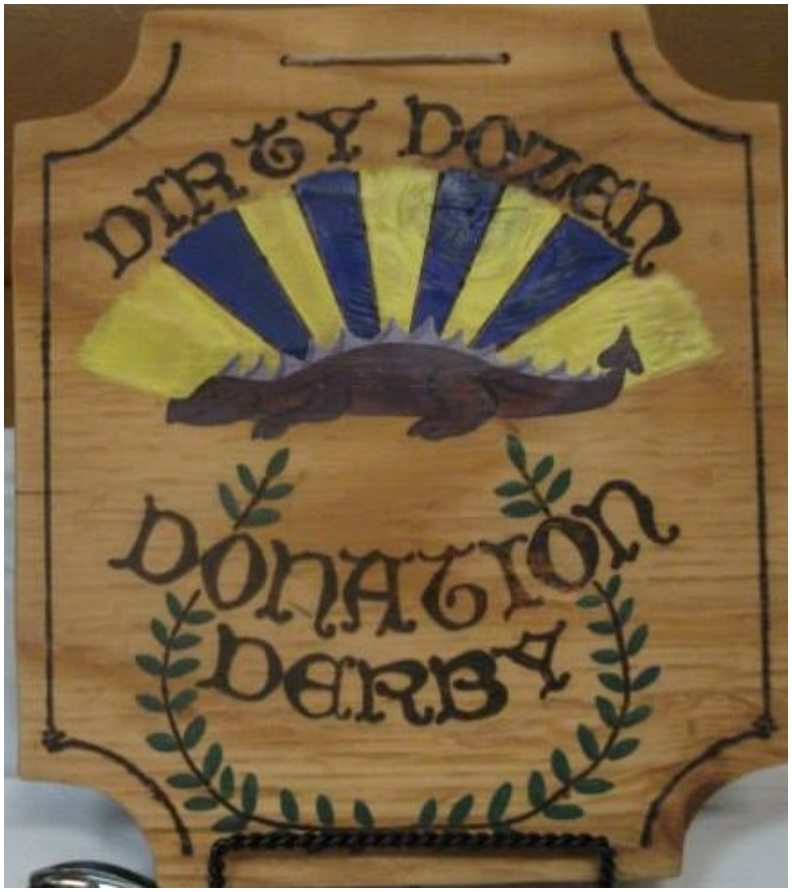
Previous Answer:

Les Jardin des Dieux

Trivia: The original name is a French translation of Garden of the Gods. When the College of Heralds rejected the name, Dragonsspine was chosen and passed. The new name was inspired by the mountain range that dominates our western reaches. The range resembles the back of a sleeping dragon. Opinions vary as to the placement of the head and tail, and like seeing shapes in clouds, must be left to the imaginations and hearts of the viewers.

Thanks!

Lyssa



Greetings!

The next Dirty Dozen Donation Derby (aka 4D) will be held at Battlemoor VI, September 5, 2015, to benefit the Crowns attending Battlemoor.

There will be two sponsored themes suggested by Their Majesties Tam and Kathryn: Sharp Arrow and Scottish. These two themes will have a special prize for the favorite dozen from each theme. Because Sharp Arrow is both a Grant Level award in the Outlands and a recognized archery concept, entries can bear the badge of the order and be given to the Outlands Crown for distribution, bear the badges of orders of archery orders from kingdoms whose Crowns will be attending, or be archery related. All badges must be clearly identified for order and kingdom. Scottish items may be anything that fits the theme and will be split as the other dozens.

Basic Rules

- Create a Baker's Dozen (13) items that are suitable for largesse and based on a theme.
- Entry is open to everyone.
- All entries must be tagged and ready to be gifted the day of the competition.
- No liquids or perishables.
- Tightly wrap all scented items to prevent cross-scenting.
- No Documentation Needed.
- Group and Award Heraldry is permitted but must be clearly identified. No personal or household heraldry.
- Package for safe transport, especially the little stuff.

Additional information and frequently asked questions are available on the Facebook event.

In Service,

THL Lêofsige Õ Caoimh known as Lyssa

Barony of Dragonsspine

leofsige@yahoo.com

Did you know it's period? Part Four

Did You Know its Period?
Part 4: Fried Foods
by HL Rowan, Houndskeeper

They may not be good for you (or your New Year's Resolution to lose weight) but some of the most surprisingly "modern" medieval foods are the numerous items that wouldn't be out of place at a State Fair: Funnel Cakes, Donuts dripping in honey, Apple Fritters, Fried Apple Turnovers, Fried Cheese Sticks or Cheese Balls, Fried Cheese Curds, and more. Such deep fried foods are not at all calorie or cholesterol conscious, but you have to admit they taste good, and in these cases, all of them are period too.

It is always interesting to look at what appear to be variations of a single period recipe – either similar recipes from different cultures or a single recipe that has "evolved" over time in a single culture. This is a fun exercise that you can easily do with the two most readily available medieval cookbooks – Forme of Cury (14th century; available as part of Curye on Inglish); and Two Fifteenth Century Cookbooks. Presented first in this article we have two similar recipes from these two sources that result in two different fried treats. The Cryspes of the 15th century recipe may have evolved from the Crispels recipe of the 14th century, but the later recipe results in funnel cakes, while the earlier recipe results in a fried pastry in honey that is similar to modern donuts.

Cryspes—Funnel Cakes

Take white of eyroun, milk, and flour, and a little berme, and beat it together, and draw it through a strainer, so that it be running, and not too stiff, and cast suger thereto, and salt; then take a chafer full of fresh grease boiling, and put thine hand in the batter, and let thine batter run down by thy fingers into the chafer; and when it is run together on the chafer, and is enough, take and nym a skimmer, and take it up, and let all the grease run out, and put it on a fair dish, and cast thereon sugar enough, and serve forth.
Two Fifteenth Century Cook Books (15th c. English)

Translation

Take egg whites, milk, and flour, and a little berme [yeast], and beat it together, and draw it through a strainer, so that it is runny and not too stiff, and add sugar and salt; then take a pot full of fresh boiling grease, and put your hand in the batter and let it run down your fingers into the oil until it is run together [the surface of the grease is nearly covered with batter], and is enough [cooked till done], take a skimmer and take it up and let all the grease run off, and place it on a dish and sprinkle with sugar and serve it forth.

Redaction

4 egg whites	1c flour	2/3c milk
1T dried yeast	3T sugar	1/2t salt
~3c vegetable oil		

Take the egg whites, milk, flour, and yeast and whisk them together to make a runny batter (no lumps!). Add sugar and salt and continue to whisk until smooth. Drizzle batter into your pan of hot vegetable oil (~350º to 375º) using a funnel, pastry bag, or slotted spoon to make a lacy web on the surface of the grease. Fry until it puffs up and browns (~2 minutes) then flip them to allow both sides to brown (~1 minute more). Remove them, drain them on paper towels, and sprinkle with sugar to serve..

Modern recipes for funnel cakes typically sprinkle with confectioners (powdered) sugar. Although there is some evidence for a medieval "powdered" sugar – probably the finest white sugar available ground in a mortar and pestle then sifted – I suggest using plain white sugar for a more medieval dish. Also, even though the recipe says you should make your Cryspes by letting"thine batter run down by thine fingers into the chafer [pot]" – I recommend you use one of the suggested implements for a less messy endeavor (or make sure no one is watching you play with your food).

Crispels—Donuts

171. Crispels. Take and make a foile of gode past as thynne as paper; kerue it out wyt a saucer & frye it in oile; oþer in grece; and þe remnaunt, take hony clarified and flamme þerwith. Alye hem vp and serue hem forth.

Forme of Cury (14th c. English)

Translation

Crispels. Take and make a sheet of good pastry as thin as paper; carve it out with a saucer and fry it in oil or in grease, and for finishing, take clarified honey and baste therewith. Do them up and serve them forth

Redaction

~3c flour	2t melted butter	3t sugar
1/2c milk	2 eggs	1/4t salt
1T yeast	~3c vegetable oil	~1c honey

Make your pastry dough by combining butter, milk, sugar, salt, and eggs. Knead in flour until you get a good dough. Allow dough to rise for ~2 hours. Punch down risen dough. Roll out the pastry dough thin and cut into circles. Fry the pastry circles in hot oil (~350º to 375º) until lightly browned on both sides. Remove them and drain them on paper towels. Meanwhile in a separate pot warm your honey and skim off any scum that rises. Liberally brush your drained crispels with warm honey and serve.

Did You Know it's Period?...continued

You'll notice that the original recipe for Crispels only calls for you to roll the pastry dough thin, but does not tell you how to make the dough. This is quite common in period manuscripts – there are rarely recipes for doughs. It seems it was just assumed that everyone knew how to make pastry dough and bread dough. The recipe I give in the redaction is just a suggestion - try your favorite pie or pastry dough as well. Just remember that (as I mentioned in the previous article) there was no baking power or baking soda in the time periods we re-create. Therefore you'll want to find a pastry recipe that doesn't use either of these, such as a pie dough or the sweet dough used for sopapillas (which is what the above dough is based on).

Frutours—Apple Fritters

XIX – For to Make Fruturs.

Nym flower and eyryn and grynd peper and safroun and mak therto a batour and par aplyn and kyt hem to brode penys and kest hem thryn and fry hem in batour with fresch grees and serve it forthe.

Forme of Cury (14th c. English)

Translation

Take flour and eggs and ground pepper and saffron and make a batter, and peel apples and cut them to broad pieces and cast them therein [into the batter], and fry them in batter with fresh grease and serve it forth.

Frutours.

Take yolkes of egges, drawe them thorgh a streynour, caste thereto faire floure, berme and ale; stere it togedre til hit be thick. Take pared appelles, cut hem thyn like obleies, ley hem in the batur; then put hem into a ffrying pan, and fry hem in faire grece or buttur til thei ben browne yelowe; then put hem in dishes, and strawe Sugur on hem ynogh, And serue hem forthe.

Two Fifteenth Century Cook Books
(15th c. English)

Translation

Take egg yolks and draw them through a strainer, cast thereto fair flour, berme [yeast] and ale; stir it together till it forms a thick batter. Take pared apples, cut them thin like obleies [sacramental wafers]. Lay them in the batter then put them into a frying pan and fry them in fair grease or butter till they be yellow-brown [lightly browned]; then put them in dishes and strew enough sugar on them, And serve them forth.

Redaction

1-2 large apples	1 egg	1c flour
1/2c beer	1T dried yeast	~1c vegetable oil

Mix flour, egg, beer, sugar, and yeast to make a smooth, thick batter. Peel and core apples and slice into rings or wedges. Dip the apple rings into the batter and fry in hot oil until lightly brown (~4 minutes). Serve hot sprinkled with sugar.

The above is another example of a recipe that appears to have "evolved" between the 14th century Forme of Cury and the later Two Fifteenth Century Cookbooks. Both clearly result in a dish similar to the modern Southern fried treat of apple fritters. However, the earlier recipe contains very little liquid for the batter and the somewhat odd (to modern tastes) addition to the batter of pepper and saffron, while the later recipe appears to use a very familiar beer batter. Note that different types of beer will change the flavor of your batter and your fritters quite a bit. You'll want to experiment with your various beer, stout, or ale brands (or homebrew) to obtain the batter that suits your own tastes (I tend to use cheap commercial beer).

To Fry Applepies—Fried Apple Turnovers

Take Apples and pare them, and chop them very small, beat in a little Cinnamon, a little Ginger, and some Sugar, a little Rosewater; take your paste [pastry], roul it thin, and make them up as big Pasties as you please, [in order] to hold a spoonful or a little lesse of your Apples; and so stir [fry] them with Butter not to hastily least they be burned.

A True Gentlewomans Delight (1653, English)

Translation

It's post-Elizabethan English, London dialect – I shouldn't need to translate it for anyone J

Redaction

3 med. tart apples	1 Tbsp rosewater
1/8 tsp cinnamon	1/8 tsp ginger
1 c sugar	1 Tbsp flour
Pastry dough	~3 c vegetable oil

Combine apples and rosewater in a saucepan and cook over low heat 10-15 minutes or until tender. Mix together sugar, flour, and spices and add to apples in saucepan. Cook ~10 minutes more until thick. Roll out pastry dough fairly thin (~1/8" to 1/4") and cut into 5" circles. Spoon ~2-1/2 tablespoons of the apple filling into each circle. Fold pastry circle in half and seal with a fork. Drop into hot oil and fry until golden brown. Drain on paper towels and serve warm or cold (warn people about the hot filling if serving hot).

This recipe from a 1653 cookbook is slightly out of period for the SCA, but the results would be familiar to anyone who frequents either a County Fair or a fast food restaurant. Due to the rosewater, the resulting flavor of the fried pies is just different enough to modern tastes to be a pleasant surprise. And once again, as mentioned earlier, the original recipe just assumes that you know how to make pastry dough. Try experimenting with different types of pie dough to obtain the results that best suit your tastes (I use a simple oil pie crust recipe).

Did You Know it's Period?...continued

You can also "short-cut" this recipe by using canned apple pie filling and canned refrigerator biscuits. Simply flatten the biscuits, spoon filling into the center and fold over, pinching the edges to seal, then drop into hot oil to fry. This shortcut is certainly not what I would suggest for an experience in medieval cooking, but it is useful for when you are short on time, would like to serve a treat at a camping event, or have children helping you prepare your treats.

DOUGH TO MAKE PIPES = FRIED CHEESE BALLS

> Deeg om "pijpjes" te maken. Neem kaas uit Gouda en eieren. Stamp samen [fijn] met witt meel. Leg het op droge bloem en maak er koekjes van.
>
> - Wel ende edelike spijse (15th c. Dutch)

Translation

> Dough to make "pipes"
>
> Take cheese from Gouda and eggs. Grind together with white flour. Lay it on dry flour and make small biscuits of it.

Redaction

1 egg

1/2 c grated gouda cheese

1/2 c flour

~3 c vegetable oil

Mix all ingredients together to form a paste-like dough. Drop balls or spoonfuls of the dough into hot oil. Fry until they float up and are both stiff and nicely browned. Drain on paper towels and serve. Can be kept warm in a chaffing dish fairly well.

PIPEFARCES = FRIED CHEESE STICKS

> Take the yolks of eggs and flour and salt and a little wine and beat them well together and cheese cut into strips and then roll the strips of cheese in the paste and fry them in an iron pan with fat therein. One does likewise with beef marrow.
>
> - The Goodman of Paris (1395, French)

Redaction

8 egg yolks

2 Tbsp flour

1/2 tsp salt

1 1/2 Tbsp wine (enough to make thick paste)

about 1/2 pound cheese (works better with a hard cheese such as cheddar)

~3 c vegetable oil

Mix egg, flour, wine, and salt to form your batter. Cut cheese into thin slices about as long and thick as your pinkie finger. Dip into batter and fry in hot oil to evenly brown (~1 minute on each side). Drain on paper towels and serve warm (careful - hot cheese burns!).

TO MAKE CURD-CAKES = DEEP FRIED CHEESE CURDS

> To make Curd-Cakes.
>
> Take a pint of Curds, four Eggs, take out two of the whites, put in some Sugar, a little Nutmeg, and a little flour, stir them well together, and drop them in, and fry them with a little Butter.
>
> - A True Gentlewomans Delight (1653, English)

Translation

> Once again, post-Elizabethan English, London dialect – no translation necessary

Redaction

2 egg yolks

2 eggs

1 tsp sugar

1/8 tsp nutmeg

1/2 tsp salt

1 c flour

1/2 c milk or beer

1 lb fresh cheese curds

~3 c vegetable oil

Whisk together eggs, egg yolks, and milk. Mix in flour, sugar, and spices to form a smooth batter. Drop cheese curds into batter and coat thoroughly. Drop coated cheese curds a few a time into hot oil and fry until brown and puffed, turning to brown on all sides (~1 minute). Do not overcook or cheese curds will melt and ooze through the coating. Remove from oil and drain on paper towels. Allow to cool slightly before serving (hot cheese burns!).

Here is another opportunity to compare similar period recipes, this time across cultures. All three of the above recipes are for Deep Fried Cheese. The first is a 15th century Dutch recipe for fried cheese dough balls, the second is a French recipe for fried cheese sticks (as quoted in Cariadoc's Miscellany), and the third a slightly out of period English recipe for fried cheese curds.

Did You Know it's Period?...the conclusion

Unless you are from Wisconsin or a few other places where fried cheese curds are a common tasty-but-bad-for-you snack, of these three period recipes the one that will feel most modern and familiar is the Pipefarces recipe. Note that although cheddar is suggested in the redaction, it is questionable if cheddar was a period type of cheese - a white cheese like mozzarella also works. However, the type of cheese can significantly affect the resulting end product - too moist a cheese results in soggy cheese sticks. So experiment a little with your favorite types of hard cheese to see which you like best.

The Dutch recipe was redacted by Lady Emeline de Moulineaux (Erin Mulanax) for the 2007 Lilies Taste of Calontir Table. The Pipefarces recipe was redacted by and is available in Cariadoc's Miscellany.

References:

Curye on Inglish: English Culinary Manuscripts of the Fourteenth-Century (Including the Forme of Cury). Hieatt, Constance B. and Sharon Butler. The Early English Text Society by the Oxford University Press, 1985.

Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery-Books. Harleian MS. 279 & Harl. MS. 4016, with extracts from Ashmole MS. 1429, Laud MS. 553, & Douce MS 55. Austin, Thomas. London: for The Early English Text Society by N. Trübner & Co., 1888.

Wel ende edelike spijse: manuscript UB Gent 1035. translated by Christianne Muusers at www.coquinaria.nl/kooktekst/Edelikespijse0.htm

A True Gentlewomans Delight, 1653. As available via 17th Century English Recipes at http://www.godecookery.com/engrec/engrec.html

Le Menagier de Paris, 1395. trans. Janet Hinson (Lady Mairoli Bhan); also translated as The Goodman of Paris, trans. Power and Coulton, As available via Cariadoc' Miscelleny.

Cariadoc's Miscellany: A Collection of Medieval Recipes, 9th edition. Cariadoc and Elizabeth (David Friedman and Betty Cook) at http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/cariadoc/miscellany.html

Pleyn Delit: Medieval Cookery for Modern Cooks. CB Hieatt, B Hosington, and S Butler. University of Toronto Press, 1996.

Gode Cookery website at www.godecookery.com/godeboke/godeboke.htm

Medieval Cookery website at http://recipes.medievalcookery.com

Egil's Saga—Part Nine

Editors Note: We are halfway through our telling of Egil's saga. If you have missed past issues, or would like to read ahead, the full text can be found at: ***sagadb.org/egils_saga***

Chapter 51 - Of Olaf king of Scots.

Olaf the Red was the name of the king in Scotland. He was Scotch on his father's side, but Danish on his mother's side, and came of the family of Ragnar Hairy-breeks. He was a powerful prince. Scotland, as compared with England, was reckoned a third of the realm; Northumberland was reckoned a fifth part of England; it was the northernmost county, marching with Scotland on the eastern side of the island. Formerly the Danish kings had held it. Its chief town is York. It was in Athelstan's dominions; he had set over it two earls, the one named Alfgeir, the other Gudrek. They were set there as defenders of the land against the inroads of Scots, Danes, and Norsemen, who harried the land much, and though they had a strong claim on the land there, because in Northumberland nearly all the inhabitants were Danish by the father's or mother's side, and many by both.

Bretland was governed by two brothers, Hring and Adils; they were tributaries under king Athelstan, and withal had this right, that when they were with the king in the field, they and their force should be in the van of the battle before the royal standard. These brothers were right good warriors, but not young men.

Alfred the Great had deprived all tributary kings of name and power; they were now called earls, who had before been kings or princes. This was maintained throughout his lifetime and his son Edward's. But Athelstan came young to the kingdom, and of him they stood less in awe. Wherefore many now were disloyal who had before been faithful subjects.

Chapter 52 - Of the gathering of the host.

Olaf king of Scots, drew together a mighty host, and marched upon England. When he came to Northumberland, he advanced with shield of war. On learning this, the earls who ruled there mustered their force and went against the king. And when they met there was a great battle, whereof the issue was that king Olaf won the victory, but earl Gudrek fell, and Alfgeir fled away, as did the greater part of the force that had followed them and escaped from the field. And now king Olaf found no further resistance, but subdued all Northumberland.

Alfgeir went to king Athelstan, and told him of his defeat. But as soon as king Athelstan heard that so mighty a host was come into his land, he despatched men and summoned forces, sending word to his earls and other nobles. And with such force as he had he at once turned him and marched against the Scots. But when it was bruited about that Olaf king of Scots had won a victory and subdued under him a large part of England, he soon had a much larger army than Athelstan, for many nobles joined him. And on learning this, Hring and Adils, who had gathered much people, turned to swell king Olaf's army. Thus their numbers became exceeding great.

All this when Athelstan learned, he summoned to conference his captains and his counsellors; he inquired of them what were best to do; he told the whole council point by point what he had ascertained about the doings of the Scots' king and his numbers. All present were agreed on this, that Alfgeir was most to blame, and thought it were but

Egil's Saga—Part Nine...continued

his due to lose his earldom. But the plan resolved on was this, that king Athelstan should go back to the south of England, and then for himself hold a levy of troops, coming northwards through the whole land; for they saw that the only way for the needful numbers to be levied in time was for the king himself to gather the force.

As for the army already assembled, the king set over it as commanders Thorolf and Egil. They were also to lead that force which the freebooters had brought to the king. But Alfgeir still held command over his own troops. Further, the king appointed such captains of companies as he thought fit.

When Egil returned from the council to his fellows, they asked him what tidings he could tell them of the Scots' king. He sang:

'Olaf one earl by furious
Onslaught in flight hath driven,
The other slain: a sovereign
Stubborn in fight is he.
Upon the field fared Gudrek
False path to his undoing.
He holds, this foe of England,
Northumbria's humbled soil.'

After this they sent messengers to king Olaf, giving out this as their errand, that king Athelstan would fain enhazel him a field and offer battle on Vin-heath by Vin-wood; meanwhile he would have them forbear to harry his land; but of the twain he should rule England who should conquer in the battle. He appointed a week hence for the conflict, and whichever first came on the ground should wait a week for the other. Now this was then the custom, that so soon as a king had enhazelled a field, it was a shameful act to harry before the battle was ended. Accordingly king Olaf halted and harried not, but waited till the appointed day, when he moved his army to Vin-heath.

North of the heath stood a town. There in the town king Olaf quartered him, and there he had the greatest part of his force, because there was a wide district around which seemed to him convenient for the bringing in of such provisions as the army needed. But he sent men of his own up to the heath where the battlefield was appointed; these were to take camping-ground, and make all ready before the army came. But when the men came to the place where the field was enhazelled, there were all the hazel-poles set up to mark the ground where the battle should be.

The place ought to be chosen level, and whereon a large host might be set in array. And such was this; for in the place where the battle was to be the heath was level, with a river flowing on one side, on the other a large wood. But where the distance between the wood and the river was least (though this was a good long stretch), there king Athelstan's men had pitched, and their tents quite filled the space between wood and river. They had so pitched that in every third tent there were no men at all, and in one of every three but few. Yet when king Olaf's men came to them, they had then numbers swarming before all the tents, and the others could not get to go inside. Athelstan's men said that their tents were all full, so full that their people had not nearly enough room. But the front line of tents stood so high that it could not be seen over them whether they stood many or few in depth. Olaf's men imagined a vast host must be there. King Olaf's men pitched north of the hazel-poles, toward which side the ground sloped a little.

From day to day Athelstan's men said that the king would come, or was come, to the town that lay south of the heath. Meanwhile forces flocked to them both day and night.

But when the appointed time had expired, then Athelstan's men sent envoys to king Olaf with these words: 'King Athelstan is ready for battle, and had a mighty host. But he sends to king Olaf these words, that he would fain they should not cause so much bloodshed as now looks likely; he begs Olaf rather to go home to Scotland, and Athelstan will give him as a friendly gift one shilling of silver from every plough through all his realm, and he wishes that they should become friends.'

When the messengers came to Olaf he was just beginning to make ready his army, and purposing to attack. But on the messengers declaring their errand, he forebore to advance for that day. Then he and his captains sate in council. Wherein opinions were much divided. Some strongly desired that these terms should be taken; they said that this journey had already won them great honour, if they should go home after receiving so much money from Athelstan. But some were against it, saying that Athelstan would offer much more the second time, were this refused. And this latter counsel prevailed. Then the messengers begged king Olaf to give them time to go back to king Athelstan, and try if he would pay yet more money to ensure peace. They asked a truce of one day for their journey home, another for deliberation, a third to return to Olaf. The king granted them this.

Egil's Saga—Part Nine...continued

The messengers went home, and came back on the third day according to promise; they now said to king Olaf that Athelstan would give all that he offered before, and over and above, for distribution among king Olaf's soldiers, a shilling to every freeborn man, a silver mark to every officer of a company of twelve men or more, a gold mark to every captain of the king's guard, and five gold marks to every earl. Then the king laid this offer before his forces. It was again as before; some opposed this, some desired it. In the end the king gave a decision: he said he would accept these terms, if this too were added, that king Athelstan let him have all Northumberland with the tributes and dues thereto belonging. Again the messengers ask armistice of three days, with this further, that king Olaf should send his men to hear Athelstan's answer, whether he would take these terms or no; they say that to their thinking Athelstan will hardly refuse anything to ensure peace. King Olaf agreed to this and sent his men to king Athelstan.

Then the messengers ride all together, and find king Athelstan in the town that was close to the heath on the south. King Olaf's messengers declare before Athelstan their errand and the proposals for peace. King Athelstan's men told also with what offers they had gone to king Olaf, adding that this had been the counsel of wise men, thus to delay the battle so long as the king had not come.

But king Athelstan made a quick decision on this matter, and thus bespake the messengers: 'Bear ye these my words to king Olaf, that I will give him leave for this, to go home to Scotland with his forces; only let him restore all the property that he has wrongfully taken here in the land. Then make we peace between our lands, neither harrying the other. Further be it provided that king Olaf shall become my vassal, and hold Scotland for me, and be my under-king. Go now back,' said he, 'and tell him this.'

At once that same evening the messengers turned back on their way, and came to king Olaf about midnight; they then waked up the king, and told him straightway the words of king Athelstan. The king instantly summoned his earls and other captains; he then caused the messengers to come and declare the issue of their errand and the words of Athelstan. But when this was made known before the soldiers, all with one mouth said that this was now before them, to prepare for battle. The messengers said this too, that Athelstan had a numerous force, but he had come into the town on that same day when the messengers came there.

Then spoke earl Adils, 'Now, methinks, that has come to pass, O king, which I said, that ye would find tricksters in the English. We have sat here long time and waited while they have gathered to them all their forces, whereas their king can have been nowhere near when we came here. They will have been assembling a multitude while we were sitting still. Now this is my counsel, O king, that we two brothers ride at once forward this very night with our troop. It may be they will have no fear for themselves, now they know that their king is near with a large army. So we shall make a dash upon them. But if they turn and fly, they will lose some of their men, and be less bold afterwards for conflict with us.'

The king thought this good counsel. 'We will here make ready our army,' said he, 'as soon as it is light, and move to support you.'

This plan they fixed upon, and so ended the council.

Chapter 53 - Of the fight.

Earl Hring and Adils his brother made ready their army, and at once in the night moved southwards for the heath. But when day dawned, Thorolf's sentries saw the army approaching. Then was a war-blast blown, and men donned their arms selects spirited and that they began to draw up the force, and they had two divisions. Earl Alfgeir commanded one division, and the standard was borne before him. In that division were his own followers, and also what force had been gathered from the countryside. It was a much larger fours than that which followed Thorolf and Egil.

Thorolf was thus armed. He had a shield ample

Egil's Saga—Part Nine...continued

and stout, a right strong helmet on his head; he was girded with the sword that he called Long, a weapon large and good. If his hand he had a halberd, whereof the feather-formed blade was two ells long, ending in a four-edged spike; the blade was broad above, the socket both long and thick. The shaft stood just high enough for the hand to grasp the socket, and was remarkably thick. The socket fitted with iron prong on the shaft, which was also wound round with iron. Such weapons were called mail-piercers.

Egil was armed in the same way as Thorolf. He was girded with the sword that he called Adder; this he had gotten in Courland; it was a right good weapon. Neither of the two had shirt of mail.

They set up their standard, which was borne by Thofid the Strong. All their men had Norwegian shields and Norwegian armour in every point; and in their division were all the Norsemen who were present. Thorolf's force was drawn up near the wood, Alfgeir's moved along the river.

Earl Adils and his brother saw that they would not come upon Thorolf unawares, so they began to draw up their force. They also made two divisions, and had two standards. Adils was opposed to earl Alfgeir, Hring to the freebooters. The battle now began; both charged with spirit. Earl Adils pressed on hard and fast till Alfgeir gave ground; then Adils' men pressed on twice as boldly. Nor was it long before Alfgeir fled. And this is to be told of him, that he rode away south over the heath, and a company of men with him. He rode till he came near the town, where sate the king.

Then spake the earl: 'I deem it not safe for us to enter the town. We got sharp words of late when we came to the king after defeat by king Olaf; and he will not think our case bettered by this coming. No need to expect honour where he is.'

Then he rode to the south country, and of his travel 'tis to be told that he rode night and day till he and his came westwards to Earls-ness. Then the earl got a ship to take him southwards over the sea; and he came to France, where half of his kin were. He never after returned to England.

Adils at first pursued the flying foe, but not far; then he turned back to where the battle was, and made an onset there. This when Thorolf saw, he said that Egil should turn and encounter him, and bade the standard be borne that way; his men he bade hold well together and stand close.

'Move we to the wood,' said he, 'and let it cover our back, so that they may not come at us from all sides.'

They did so; they followed along the wood. Fierce was the battle there. Egil charged against Adils, and they had a hard fight of it. The odds of numbers were great, yet more of Adils' men fell than of Egil's.

Then Thorolf became so furious that he cast his shield on his back, and, grasping his halberd with both hands, bounded forward dealing cut and thrust on either side. Men sprang away from him both ways, but he slew many. Thus he cleared the way forward to earl Hring's standard, and then nothing could stop him. He slew the man who bore the earl's standard, and cut down the standard -pole. After that he lunged with his halberd at the earl's breast, driving it right through mail-coat and body, so that it came out at the shoulders; and he lifted him up on the halberd over his head, and planted the butt-end in the ground. There on the weapon the earl breathed out his life in sight of all, both friends and foes. Then Thorolf drew his sword and dealt blows on either side, his men also charging. Many Britons and Scots fell, but some turned and fled.

But earl Adils seeing his brother's fall, and the slaughter of many of his force, and the flight of some, while himself was in hard stress, turned to fly, and ran to the wood. Into the wood fled he and his company; and then all the force that had followed the earl took to flight. Thorolf and Egil pursued the flying foe. Great was then the slaughter; the fugitives were scattered far and wide over the heath. Earl Adils had lowered his standard; so none could know his company from others.

And soon the darkness of night began to close in. Thorolf and Egil returned to their camp; and just then king Athelstan came up with the main army, and they pitched their tents and made their arrangements. A little after came king Olaf with his army; they, too, encamped and made their arrangements where their men had before placed their tents. Then it was told king Olaf that both his earls Hring and Adils were fallen, and a multitude of his men likewise.

Chapter 54 - The fall of Thorolf.

King Athelstan had passed the night before in the town whereof mention was made above, and there he heard rumour that there had been fighting on the heath. At once he and all the host made ready and marched northwards to the heath. There they learnt all the tidings clearly, how that battle

Egil's Saga—Part Nine...Continued

had gone. Then the brothers Thorolf and Egil came to meet the king. He thanked them much for their brave advance, and the victory they had won; he promised them his hearty friendship. They all remained together for the night.

No sooner did day dawn than Athelstan waked up his army. He held conference with his captains, and told them how his forces should be arranged. His own division he first arranged, and in the van thereof he set those companies that were the smartest.

Then he said that Egil should command these: 'But Thorolf,' said he, 'shall be with his own men and such others as I add thereto. This force shall be opposed to that part of the enemy which is loose and not in set array, for the Scots are ever loose in array; they run to and fro, and dash forward here and there. Often they prove dangerous if men be not wary, but they are unsteady in the field if boldly faced.'

Egil answered the king: 'I will not that I and Thorolf be parted in the battle; rather to me it seems well that we two be placed there where is like to be most need and hardest fighting.'

Thorolf said, 'Leave we the king to rule where he will place us, serve we him as he likes best. I will, if you wish it, change places with you.'

Egil said, 'Brother, you will have your way; but this separation I shall often rue.'

After this they formed in the divisions as the king had arranged, and the standards were raised. The king's division stood on the plain towards the river; Thorolf's division moved on the higher ground beside the wood. King Olaf drew up his forces when he saw king Athelstan had done so. He also made two divisions; and his own standard, and the division that himself commanded, he

opposed to king Athelstan and his division. Either had a large army, there was no difference on the score of numbers. But king Olaf's second division moved near the wood against the force under Thorolf. The commanders thereof were Scotch earls, the men mostly Scots; and it was a great multitude.

And now the armies closed, and soon the battle waxed fierce. Thorolf pressed eagerly forward, causing his standard to be borne onwards along the woodside; he thought to go so far forward as to turn upon the Scotch king's division behind their shields. His own men held their shields before them; they trusted to the wood which was on their right to cover that side. So far in advance went Thorolf that few of his men were before him. But just when he was least on his guard, out leapt from the wood earl Adils and his followers. They thrust at Thorolf at once with many halberds, and there by the wood he fell. But Thorfid, who bore the standard, drew back to where the men stood thicker. Adils now attacked them, and a fierce contest was there. The Scots shouted a shout of victory, as having slain the enemy's chieftain.

This shout when Egil heard, and saw Thorolf's standard going back, he felt sure that Thorolf himself would not be with it. So he bounded thither over the space between the two divisions. Full soon learnt he the tidings of what was done, when he came to his men. Then did he keenly spur them on to the charge, himself foremost in the van. He had in his hand his sword Adder. Forward Egil pressed, and hewed on either hand of him, felling many men. Thorfid bore the standard close after him, behind the standard followed the rest. Right sharp was the conflict there. Egil went forward till he met earl Adils. Few blows did they exchange ere earl Adils fell, and many men around him. But after the earl's death his followers fled. Egil and his force pursued, and slew all whom they overtook; no need there to beg quarter. Nor stood those Scotch earls long, when they saw the others their fellows fly; but at once they took to their heels.

Whereupon Egil and his men made for where king Olaf's division was, and coming on them behind their shields soon wrought great havoc. The division wavered, and broke up. Many of king Olaf's men then fled, and the Norsemen shouted a shout of victory.

But when king Athelstan perceived king Olaf's division beginning to break, he then spurred on his force, and bade his standard advance. A fierce

onset was made, so that king Olaf's force recoiled, and there was a great slaughter. King Olaf fell there, and the greater part of the force which he had had, for of those who turned to fly all who were overtaken were slain. Thus king Athelstan gained a signal victory.

Chapter 55 - Egil buries Thorolf.

While his men still pursued the fugitives, king Athelstan left the battle-field, and rode back to the town, nor stayed he for the night before he came thither. But Egil pursued the flying foe, and followed them far, slaying every man whom he overtook. At length, sated with pursuit, he with his followers turned back, and came where the battle had been, and found there the dead body of his brother Thorolf. He took it up, washed it, and performed such other offices as were the wont of the time. They dug a grave there, and laid Thorolf therein with all his weapons and raiment. Then Egil clasped a gold bracelet on either wrist before he parted from him; this done they heaped on stones and cast in mould. Then Egil sang a stave:

'Dauntless the doughty champion
Dashed on, the earl's bold slayer:
In stormy stress of battle
Stout-hearted Thorolf fell.
Green grows on soil of Vin-heath
Grass o'er my noble brother:
But we our woe - a sorrow
Worse than death-pang must bear.'

And again he further sang:

'With warriors slain round standard
The western field I burdened;
Adils with my blue Adder
Assailed mid snow of war.
Olaf, young prince, encountered
England in battle thunder:
Hring stood not stour of weapons,
Starved not the ravens' maw.'

Then went Egil and those about him to seek king Athelstan, and at once went before the king, where he sat at the drinking. There was much noise of merriment. And when the king saw that Egil was come in, he bade the lower bench be cleared for them, and that Egil should sit in the high-seat facing the king. Egil sat down there, and cast his shield before his feet. He had his helm on his head, and laid his sword across his knees; and now and again he half drew it, then clashed it back into the sheath. He sat upright, but with head bent forward.

Egil was large-featured, broad of forehead, with large eyebrows, a nose not long but very thick, lips wide and long, chin exceeding broad, as was all about the jaws; thick-necked was he, and big-shouldered beyond other men, hard-featured, and grim when angry. He was well-made, more than commonly tall, had hair wolf-gray and thick, but became early bald. He was black-eyed and brown-skinned,

But as he sat (as was before written), he drew one eye-brow down towards the cheek, the other up to the roots of the hair. He would not drink now, though the horn was borne to him, but alternately twitched his brows up and down. King Athelstan sat in the upper high-seat. He too laid his sword across his knees. When they had sat there for a time, then the king drew his sword from the sheath, and took from his arm a gold ring large and good, and placing it upon the sword-point he stood up, and went across the floor, and reached it over the fire to Egil. Egil stood up and drew his sword, and went across the floor. He stuck the sword-point within the round of the ring, and drew it to him; then he went back to his place. The king sate him again in his high-seat. But when Egil was set down, he drew the ring on his arm, and then his brows went back to their place. He now laid down sword and helm, took the horn that they bare to him, and drank it off. Then sang he:

'Mailed monarch, god of battle,
Maketh the tinkling circlet
Hang, his own arm forsaking,
On hawk-trod wrist of mine.
I bear on arm brand-wielding
Bracelet of red gold gladly.
War-falcon's feeder meetly
Findeth such meed of praise.'

Thereafter Egil drank his share, and talked with others. Presently the king caused to be borne in two chests; two men bare each. Both were full of silver.

The king said: 'These chests, Egil, thou shalt have, and, if thou comest to Iceland, shalt carry this money to thy father; as payment for a son I send it to him: but some of the money thou shalt divide among such kinsmen of thyself and Thorolf as thou thinkest most honourable. But thou shalt take here payment for a brother with me, land or chattels, which thou wilt. And if thou wilt abide with me long, then will I give thee honour and dignity such as thyself mayst name.'

Egil took the money, and thanked the king for his gifts and friendly words. Thenceforward Egil began to be cheerful; and then he sang:

'In sorrow sadly drooping
Sank my brows close-knitted;

Egil's Saga—Part Nine...the conclusion

Then found I one who furrows
Of forehead could smooth.
Fierce-frowning cliffs that shaded
My face a king hath lifted
With gleam of golden armlet:
Gloom leaveth my eyes.'

Then those men were healed whose wounds left hope of life. Egil abode with king Athelstan for the next winter after Thorolf's death, and had very great honour from the king. With Egil was then all that force which had followed the two brothers, and come alive out of the battle. Egil now made a poem about king Athelstan, and in it is this stave:

'Land-shielder, battle-quickener,
Low now this scion royal
Earls three hath laid. To Ella
Earth must obedient bow.
Lavish of gold, kin-glorious,
Great Athelstan victorious,
Surely, I swear, all humbled
To such high monarch yields.'
But this is the burden in the poem:

'Reindeer-trod hills obey
Bold Athelstan's high sway.'

Then gave Athelstan further to Egil as poet's meed two gold rings, each weighing a mark, and therewith a costly cloak that the king himself had formerly worn.

But when spring came Egil signified to the king this, that he purposed to go away in the summer to Norway, and to learn 'how matters stand with Asgerdr, my late brother Thorolf's wife. A large property is there in all; but I know not whether there be children of theirs living. I am bound to look after them, if they live; but I am heir to all, if Thorolf died childless.'

The king answered, 'This will be, Egil, for you to arrange, to go away hence, if you think you have an errand of duty; but I think 'twere the best way that you should settle down here with me on such terms as you like to ask.'

Egil thanked the king for his words.

'I will,' he said, 'now first go, as I am in duty bound to do; but it is likely that I shall return hither to see after this promise so soon as I can.'

The king bade him do so.

Whereupon Egil made him ready to depart with his men; but of these many remained behind with the king. Egil had one large war-ship, and on board thereof a hundred men or thereabouts. And when he was ready for his voyage, and a fair wind blew, he put out to sea. He and king Athelstan parted with great friendship: the king begged Egil to return as soon as possible. This Egil promised to do.

Then Egil stood for Norway, and when he came to land sailed with all speed into the Firths. He heard these tidings, that lord Thorir was dead, and Arinbjorn had taken inheritance after him, and was made a baron. Egil went to Arinbjorn and got there a good welcome. Arinbjorn asked him to stay there. Egil accepted this, had his ship set up, and his crew lodged. But Arinbjorn received Egil and twelve men; they stayed with him through the winter.

Society Chirgeonate Propoasal

Currently open for commentary is a proposal for the closure of the office of the chirurgeonate. The language for this proposal can be found below. The Board of Directors recognizes that this topic is controversial and would like to emphasize that commentary is being accepted until July 1, 2015, and would strongly recommend that all members forward their opinions for consideration.

Over the last number of years, issues have been brought to the attention of the Board and Society Officers regarding the chirurgeonate as it is currently organized. These issues included numerous disputes between chirurgeons regarding availability of over-the-counter medications, interactions between chirurgeons and contracted EMS personnel at large events, interactions between event participants and chirurgeons, and differences between first aid provider credentials available in different states, provinces and countries. The frequency of issues and the potential for liability to the SCA as an organization prompted the President to ask the SCA's insurance carrier to clarify whether the duties of the Society Chirurgeon, as described in Corpora, are covered by the SCA's policy. In addition, a request for opinion was made to outside counsel to consider whether the risk of not having an office of the chirurgeonate created more liability for the SCA than keeping the existing office of the chirurgeonate. The response from the insurance carrier was that the duties of the Society Chirurgeon, as defined in Corpora, were not covered under the insurance policy, and there was not an available option for coverage of those duties. The response from outside counsel was that there is more liability to the SCA if the SCA has an office of the chirurgeonate.

The Board requested that a committee of current chirurgeons from across multiple North American kingdoms consider options: revising the existing office; evaluating insurance options specific to that office; eliminating that office. Given the recommendations from that committee, the following Corpora changes are proposed.

There is no intention to release the heraldry currently associated with the functions of volunteer first aiders participating in the SCA, nor to prohibit any individual from volunteering as a volunteer first aider. This proposal is driven by issues from the North American branches of the SCA. Non-North American SCA affiliates will need to determine their own needs regarding regulation of provision of first aid.

Table of Contents

Current text:

VI. H. Society Chirurgeon

Proposed change:

Delete H. Society Chirurgeon

Re-Letter I. Webminister to H.

Re-Letter J. Reservations to the Board to I.

Current text:

VII. H. The Chirurgeon

Proposed change:

Delete H. The Chirurgeon

Re-letter items I through M to H through L.

Corpora VI. D. Marshal of the Society

Current text:

The Marshal of the Society is responsible for activities related to combat, archery and equestrian activities. This includes directing the Earls Marshal of the Kingdoms in matters concerning the supervision of combat and related activities at Society events and the manner and conduct of duties of all marshals throughout the Society; working with the Society Chirurgeon to promote safety in the Society's martial arts; and working with the Minister of Arts and Sciences to encourage research in armor and weapons. The Board specifically authorizes the Marshal to make interpretations and clarifications regarding the Rules of the Lists, with the proviso that such rulings must be reported to the Board at the following meeting. The Marshal's rulings will stand until and unless overruled by the Board.

Proposed text:

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Current text:

VI. H. The Chirurgeon

The Society Chirurgeon is responsible for organizing a program of volunteer first aid services and health-and safety hazard warnings to be made available whenever feasible at Society events, and for establishing policies for and coordinating the activities of the Kingdom Chirurgeons.

Proposed text:

Delete VI. H.

Re-letter I and J to H and I.

Current text:

VII. KINGDOM, PRINCIPALITY, AND LOCAL OFFICERS

A. General

1. Officers assist Royalty in the administration of the lands and branches of the realm. Each officer has a specific area of specialization, and a defined geographic

Officers

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Master Duncan

Baronial Court

Baron and Baroness

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baron@dragonsspine.org

Baronness Mael Mide ingen Domnaill (mka Melissa Webber)
baroness@dragonsspine.org

Head of Household

• Lady Jeanette du Vallier

Ladies in Waiting

- Lady Elora von Effyn; Head Lady-in-Waiting
- Lady Isabeau de Bernac
- Lady Samantha Kennington
- Madame Adelaisa Bernois
- Lady Abigail MacNaught
- Lady Isabella Francesco
- LadyViola di Luca

Captains of the Guard

- Don Antoine de Vallier
- Master Thorsinn Vandringsmann

Guard

- Lord Connal Mac an Druaidh
- Lord Maxamillian Kern
- Lord Seamus McRay
- Oni
- Veronica Francesco

Court Herald

- Don Robert Hunteman

Largess Coordinator

- Madame Adelaisa Bernois

Photo by Lady Bree Pye of Caer Galen

Who Are We?

The Barony of Dragonsspine is a local chapter of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. (SCA), within the Kingdom of the Outlands.

The SCA is a non-profit, educational organization dedicated to learning more about the Middle Ages through reenactment. There are SCA chapters worldwide and they hold regular feasts, tournaments, balls and battles.

The Outlands includes New Mexico, Colorado and parts of Texas and Wyoming.

Dragonsspine includes El Paso County, Colorado—centered on Colorado Springs, CO.

Wherever you are, we're a friendly group of people, so why not visit us all?

We're on the Web at:

www.dragonsspine.outlands.org

We're also on Facebook as

Barony of Dragonsspine

Join our Yahoo group here

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Artwork for group heraldic devices by Emma de Fetherstan (Jennifer Smith).

Artwork for officers' badges by Chiara Francesca Arianna d'Onofrio (Francesca V. Havas).

Giana Sangermano
We Brochan and Ingrid, King and Queen
of the Outlands, unto all to whom these
present letters shall come Greetings. Being
mindful of the great skill with which he wields
the rapier's flashing blade, and also of the exem
plary courtesy shown both on the field and off by
Our subject Giana Sangermano, and willing
that he should be honored as required by his deserts
and valiant deeds, We do this day create him a
Defender of the White Scarf of the Outlands.
From this day forth he shall be styled Don in recognition of his
to consult with Ourselves and Our Council to
wine natural and suitable
shall We further grant him
the right to bear the insignia
of this rank, to wit: Sable,
on a pile argent between
two rapiers proper, a stag's
antler vert.
In witness whereof We have hereunto affixed
Our Great Seal this [illegible] day of March, in the
fortieth and ninth years of
the Society, which is also
the year of Our Lord two
thousand and fifteen.
Brochan King Ingrid
Queen

Would you like your photos, puzzles, articles or stories included in a future edition of Meiassis Dragon?? Contact the chronicler at chronicler@dragonsspine.org